FAX COVER PAGE

To: RANDY KIRKLAND

From: TOM HUT

Phone: 225-4439

Date: 4/9/7

Total pages: 4

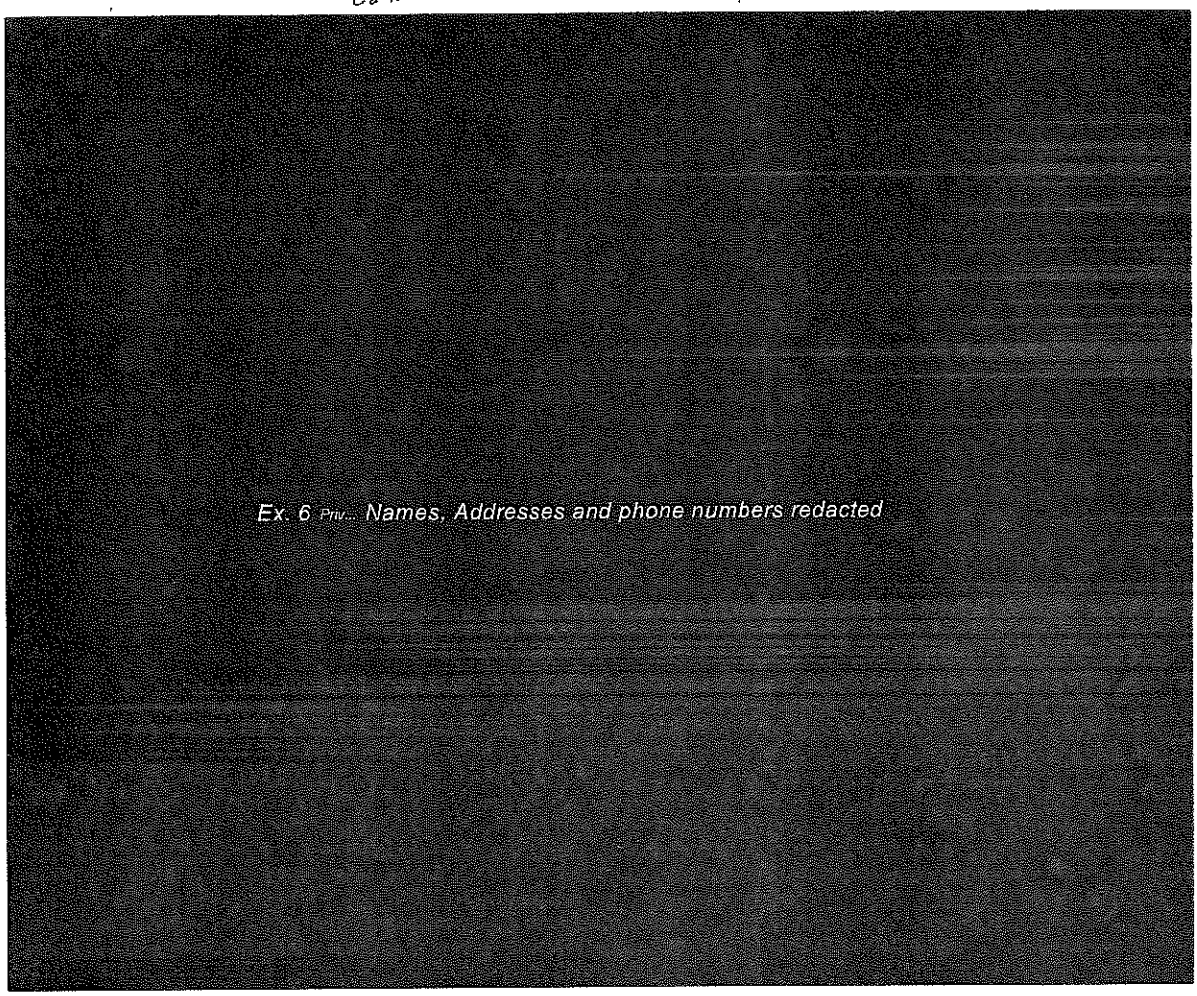
Comments:

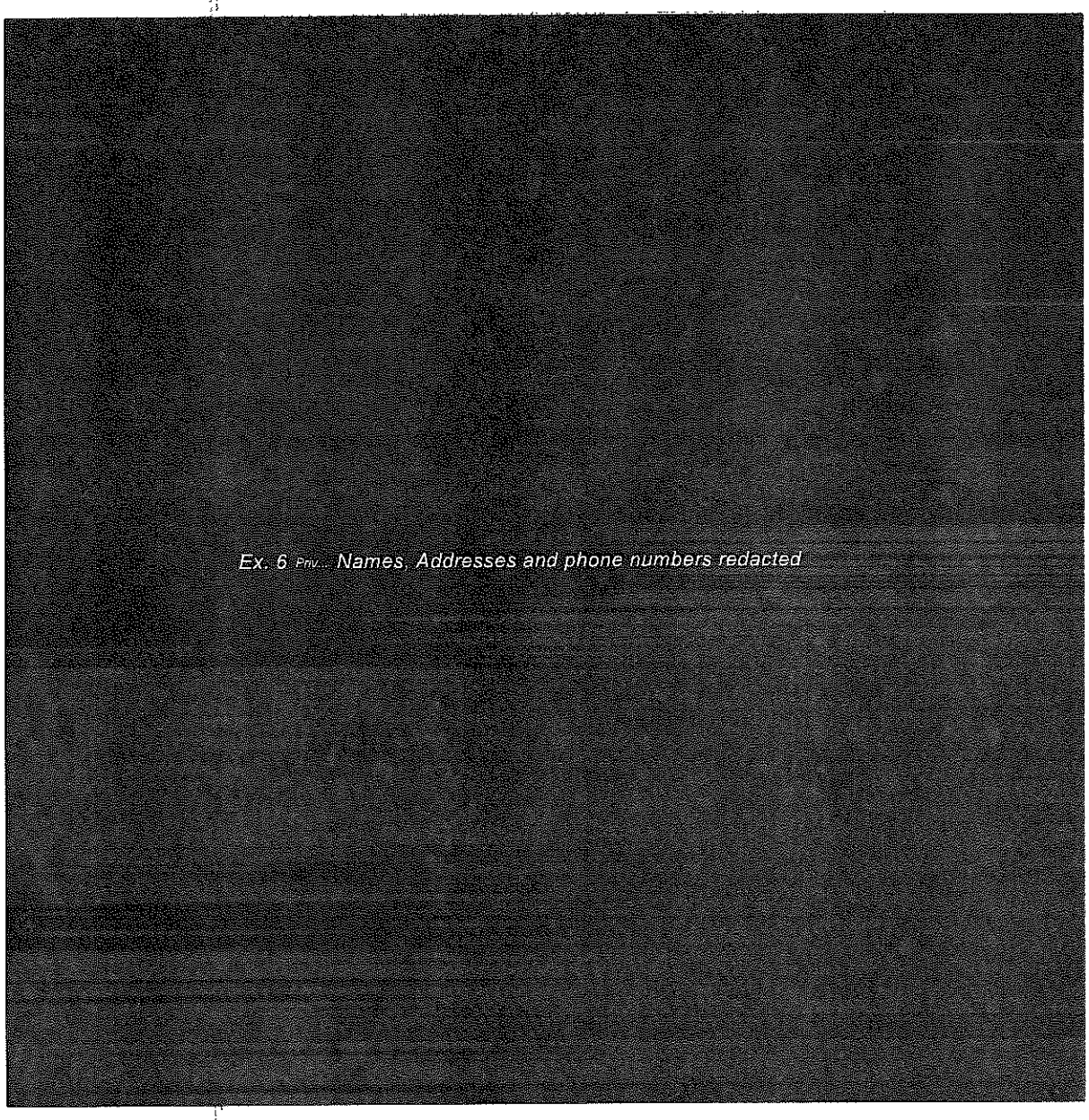
Combined Health District

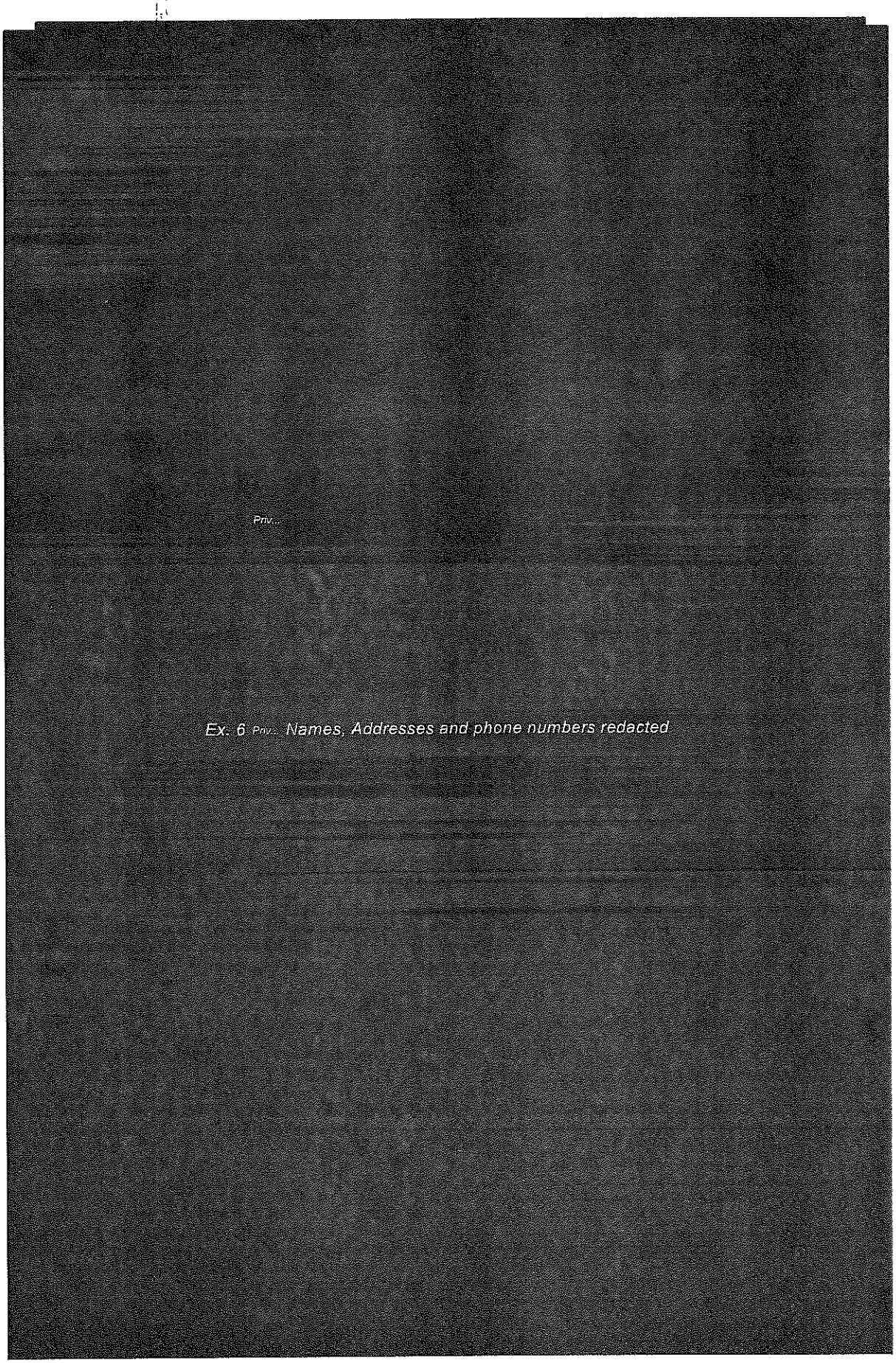
"Health In Many Ways"

MONTGOMERY COUNTY HUMAN SERVICES LEVY

OWNER MAIL ADD




Ex. 6 Priv... Names, Addresses and phone numbers redacted


Priv...
Ex. 6 Priv. Names, Addresses and phone numbers redacted

You're Invited

to an

Information Meeting

About the Delphi Site
Air Sampling Project in Neighborhood Homes
May 31, 2007
6 – 8 p.m.
Westwood Recreation Center
611 Leland Ave.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency wants to conduct free air sampling in homes around your neighborhood. EPA is preparing to collect indoor air samples but needs permission from property owners. Signed agreements are needed for either consent or denial of access to residences. There is no cost to you for this sampling. Please attend the meeting on Thursday May 31, for a full review of the work to be done

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45268

Name: _____

Address of Property: _____
To be Sampled

_____

Home Phone # _____

Cell Phone # _____

I consent to officers, employees, contractors, and authorized representatives of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) entering and having continued access to this property for the following purpose:

- Conducting monitoring and sampling activities;

I realize that these actions taken by U.S. EPA are undertaken pursuant to its response and enforcement responsibilities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, 42 U.S.C. Section 9601 et seq.

This written permission is given by me voluntarily, on behalf of myself and all other co-owners of this property, with knowledge of my right to refuse and without threats or promises of any kind.

_____ _____
Date **Signature**

Residential Home Questions:

1. Are you the Owner _____ or the Tenant _____ of the home or building? If you are the Tenant, please write in the owner's name and phone number: _____
2. If you are the owner but live at a different address, write your address below:
   Owner's Address: _____
   _____
   Home Phone # _____
   Cell Phone # _____
3. Does the home or building have a basement? Yes _____ No _____
4. If yes, does the basement have a concrete slab? Yes _____ No _____
5. If no, does the basement have a dirt floor? Yes _____ No _____
6. Is there a heating or ventilation system in the basement? Yes _____ No _____

I do not authorize access by U.S. EPA at the above-referenced property.

_____
Signature Date

_____
Print Name

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45268

March 23, 2007

Dear Resident:

As part of an ongoing environmental site investigation in your neighborhood, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) is conducting air sampling in residential structures. The U.S. EPA and its technical assessment contractor, Weston Solutions Inc., are prepared to collect air samples in your residence. The investigation is on-going and the U.S EPA would like to speak with the owner or resident of this structure regarding permission to collect air samples at this location.

As part of the site investigation, the U.S. EPA requires a signed access agreement to enter the residence and collect samples. Completion of the access agreement is requested for either consent or denial of access to the residence. There is no cost to you for this sampling event.

Please contact Weston Solutions Inc. to arrange for an initial meeting to review the access agreement and to provide a summary of the proposed sampling process. You can contact a representative of Weston Solutions Inc. at the following telephone number to schedule an initial meeting: (937) 475-2055.

Thank you,

Steven L. Renninger
U.S. EPA Region 5
On-Scene Coordinator

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45268

June 12, 2007

Dear Resident:

As part of an ongoing environmental site investigation in your neighborhood, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) is conducting air sampling in residential structures. The U.S. EPA and its technical assessment contractor, Weston Solutions Inc., are prepared to collect air samples in your residence. The investigation is on-going and the U.S EPA would like to speak with the owner or resident of this structure regarding permission to collect air samples at this location.

As part of the site investigation, the U.S. EPA requires a signed access agreement to enter the residence and collect samples. Completion of the access agreement is requested for either consent or denial of access to the residence. There is no cost to you for this sampling event.

Please contact Weston Solutions Inc. to arrange for an initial meeting to review the access agreement and to provide a summary of the proposed sampling process. You can contact a representative of Weston Solutions Inc. at the following telephone numbers to schedule an initial meeting: (937) 602-3089.

Thank you,

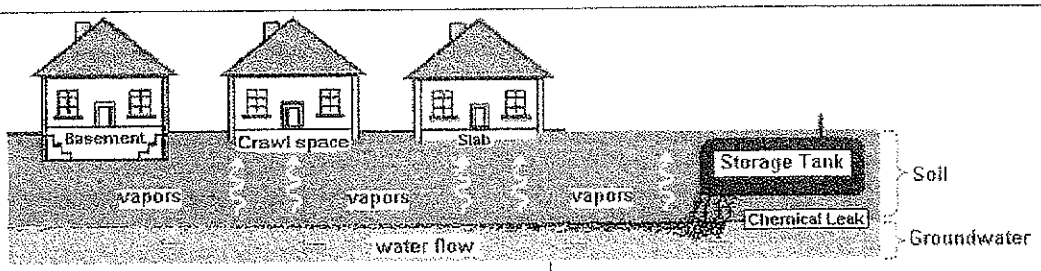
Steven L. Renninger
U.S. EPA Region 5
On-Scene Coordinator

Bureau of
Environmental Health
Health Assessment Section

"To protect and improve the health of all Ohioans"

Vapor Intrusion

Answers to Frequently Asked Health Questions



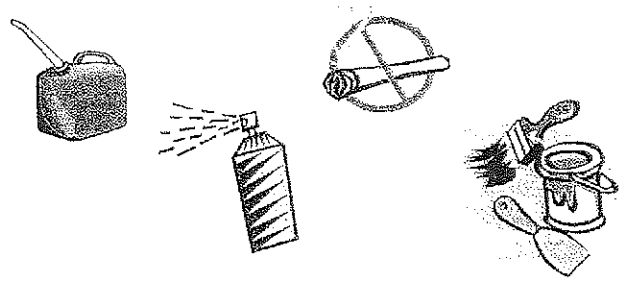
What is vapor intrusion?

Vapor intrusion refers to the vapors produced by a chemical spill/leak that make their way into indoor air. When chemicals are spilled on the ground or leak from an underground storage tank, they will seep into the soils and will sometimes make their way into the groundwater (underground drinking water). There are a group of chemicals called volatile organic compounds (VOCs) that easily produce vapors. These vapors can travel through soils, especially if the soils are sandy and loose or have a lot of cracks (fissures). These vapors can then enter a home through cracks in the foundation or into a basement with a dirt floor or concrete slab.

VOCs and vapors:

VOCs can be found in petroleum products such as gasoline or diesel fuels, in solvents used for industrial cleaning and are also used in dry cleaning. If there is a large spill or leak resulting in soil or groundwater contamination, vapor intrusion may be possible and should be considered a potential public health concern that may require further investigation.

Although large spills or leaks are a public health concern, other sources of VOCs are found in everyday household products and are a more common source of poor indoor air quality. Common products such as paint, paint strippers and thinners, hobby supplies (glues), solvents, stored fuels (gasoline or home heating fuel), aerosol sprays, new carpeting or furniture, cigarette smoke, moth balls, air fresheners and dry-cleaned clothing all contain VOCs.



Can you get sick from vapor intrusion?

You can get sick from breathing harmful chemical vapors. But getting sick will depend on:
How much you were exposed to (dose).
How long you were exposed (duration).
How often you were exposed (frequency).
How toxic the spill/leak chemicals are.
General Health, age, lifestyle: Young children, the elderly and people with chronic (on-going) health problems are more at risk to chemical exposures.

VOC vapors at high levels can cause a strong petroleum or solvent odor and some persons may experience eye and respiratory irritation, headache and/or nausea (upset stomach). These symptoms are usually temporary and go away when the person is moved to fresh air.

Lower levels of vapors may go unnoticed and a person may feel no health effects. A few individual VOCs are known carcinogens (cause cancer). Health officials are concerned with low-level chemical exposures that happen over many years and may raise a person's lifetime risk for developing cancer.

How is vapor intrusion investigated?

In most cases, collecting soil gas or groundwater samples near the spill site is done first to see if there is on-site contamination. If soil vapors or groundwater contamination are detected at a spill site, environmental protection and public health officials may then ask that soil vapor samples be taken from areas outside the immediate spill site and near any potential affected business or home. The Ohio Department of Health (ODH) does not usually recommend indoor air sampling for vapor intrusion before the on-site contamination is determined.

(continued on next page)

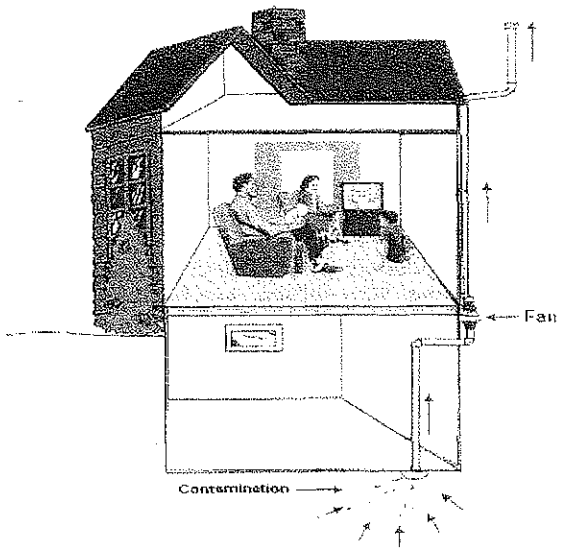
How is vapor intrusion investigated? (continued)

Because a variety of VOC sources are present in most homes, testing will not necessarily confirm VOCs in the indoor air are from VOC contamination in soils at nearby spill site. But if additional sampling is recommended, samples may be taken from beneath the home's foundation (called sub-slab samples), to see if vapors have reached the home. Sub-slab samples are more reliable than indoor air samples and are not as affected by other indoor chemical sources. If there was a need for additional sampling on a private property, homeowners would be contacted by the cleanup contractor or others working on the cleanup site and their cooperation and consent would be requested before any testing/sampling would be done.

What happens if a vapor intrusion problem is found?

If vapor intrusion is having an effect on the air in your home, the most common solution is to install a *radon mitigation system*. A radon mitigation system will prevent gases in the soil from entering the home. A low amount of suction is applied below the foundation and the vapors are vented to the outside. The system uses minimal electricity and should not noticeably affect heating and cooling efficiency. This mitigation system also prevents radon from entering the home, an added health benefit. Usually, the party responsible for cleaning up the contamination is also responsible for paying for the installation of this system. Once the contamination is cleaned up, the system should no longer be needed. In homes with on going radon problems, ODH suggests these systems remain in place permanently.

Radon Mitigation System



What can you do to improve your indoor air quality?

As stated before, the most likely source of VOCs in indoor air comes from the common items that are found in most homes. The following helpful hints will help improve air quality inside your home:

- Do not buy more chemicals than you need and know what products contain VOCs.
- If you have a garage or an out building such as a shed, place the properly stored VOC-containing chemicals outside and away from your family living areas.
- Immediately clean and ventilate any VOC spill area.
- If you smoke, go outside and/or open the windows to ventilate the second-hand, VOC-containing smoke outdoors.
- Make sure all your major appliances and fireplace(s) are in good condition and not leaking harmful VOC vapors. Fix all appliance and fireplace leaks promptly, as well as other leaks that cause moisture problems that encourage mold growth.
- Most VOCs are a fire hazard. Make sure these chemicals are stored in appropriate containers and in a well-ventilated location and away from an open pilot light (flame) of a gas water heater or furnace.
- Fresh air will help prevent both build up of chemical vapors in the air and mold growth. Occasionally open the windows and doors and ventilate.
- Test your home for radon and install a radon detector.

References:

Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Environmental Health Resources, Vapor Intrusion, electronic, 2004.

New York State Department of Health, Center for Environmental Health, April 2003.

Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Environmental Health, Indoor Environment Program, 2004.

For more information contact:

Ohio Department of Health
Bureau of Environmental Health
Health Assessment Section
246 N. High Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
Phone: (614) 466-1390
Fax: (614) 466-4556

Created September 2004

Bureau of
Environmental Health
Health Assessment Section

"To protect and improve the health of all Ohioans

Trichloroethylene (TCE)

(try- klor'oh eth'uh- leen)

Answers to Frequently Asked Health Questions

What is TCE?

TCE is man-made chemical that is not found naturally in the environment. TCE is a non-flammable (does not burn), colorless liquid with a somewhat sweet odor and has a sweet, "burning" taste. It is mainly used as a cleaner to remove grease from metal parts. TCE can also be found in glues, paint removers, typewriter correction fluids and spot removers.

The biggest source of TCE in the environment comes from evaporation (changing from a liquid into a vapor/gas) when industries use TCE to remove grease from metals. But TCE also enters the air when we use common household products that contain TCE. It can also enter the soil and water as the result of spills or improper disposal.

What happens to TCE in the environment?

- TCE will quickly evaporate from the surface waters of rivers, lakes, streams, creeks and puddles.
- If TCE is spilled on the ground, some of it will evaporate and some of it may leak down into the ground. When it rains, TCE can sink through the soils and into the ground (underground drinking) water.
- When TCE is in an oxygen-poor environment and with time, it will break down into different chemicals such as 1,2 Dichloroethene and Vinyl Chloride.
- TCE does not build up in plants and animals.
- The TCE found in foods is believed to come from TCE contaminated water used in food processing or from food processing equipment cleaned with TCE.

How does TCE get into your body?

- TCE can get into your body by breathing (inhalation) air that is polluted with TCE vapors. The vapors can be produced from the manufacturing of TCE, from TCE polluted water evaporating in the shower or by using household products such as spot removers and typewriter correction fluid.
- TCE can get into your body by drinking (ingestion) TCE polluted water.
- Small amounts of TCE can get into your body through skin (dermal) contact. This can take place when using TCE as a cleaner to remove grease from metal parts or by contact with TCE polluted soils.

Can TCE make you sick?

Yes, you can get sick from TCE. But getting sick will depend on the following:

- How much you were exposed to (dose).
- How long you were exposed (duration).
- How often you were exposed (frequency).
- General Health, Age, Lifestyle Young children, the elderly and people with chronic (on-going) health problems are more at risk to chemical exposures.

How does TCE affect your health?

Breathing (Inhalation):

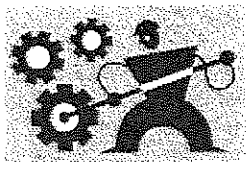
- Breathing high levels of TCE may cause headaches, lung irritation, dizziness, poor coordination (clumsy) and difficulty concentrating.
- Breathing very high levels of TCE for long periods may cause nerve, kidney and liver damage.

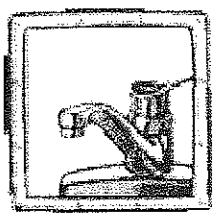
Drinking (Ingestion):

- Drinking high concentrations of TCE in the water for long periods may cause liver and kidney damage, harm immune system functions and damage fetal development in pregnant women (although the extent of some of these effects is not yet clear).
- It is uncertain whether drinking low levels of TCE will lead to adverse health effects.

Skin (Dermal) Contact:

- Short periods of skin contact with high levels of TCE may cause skin rashes.





Does TCE cause cancer?

The National Toxicology Program's 11th Report on Carcinogens places chemicals into one of two cancer-causing categories: *Known to be Human Carcinogens* and *Reasonably Anticipated to be Human Carcinogens.*

The11th Report on Carcinogens states TCE is *"Reasonably Anticipated to be Human Carcinogen."*

The category *"Reasonably Anticipated to be Human Carcinogen"* gathers evidence mainly from animal studies. There may be limited human studies or there may be no human or animal study evidence to support carcinogenicity; but the agent, substance or mixture belongs to a well-defined class of substances that are known to be carcinogenic.

There are human studies of communities that were exposed to high levels of TCE in drinking water and they have found evidence of increased leukemia's. But the residents of these communities were also exposed to other solvents and may have had other risk factors associated with this type of cancer.

Animal lab studies in mice and rats have suggested that high levels of TCE may cause liver, lung, kidney and blood (lymphoma) cancers.

As part of the National Exposure Subregistry, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) compiled data on 4,280 residents of three states (Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana) who had environmental exposure to TCE. ATSDR found no definitive evidence for an excess of cancers from these TCE exposures.

The U.S. EPA is currently reviewing the carcinogenicity of TCE.

Is there a medical test to show whether you have been exposed to TCE?

If you have recently been exposed to TCE, it can be detected in your breath, blood, or urine. The breath test, if done soon after exposure, can tell if you have been exposed to even a small amount of TCE.

Exposure to larger amounts is measured in blood and urine tests. These tests detect TCE and many of its breakdown products for up to a week after exposure. However, exposure to other similar chemicals can produce the same breakdown products in the blood and urine so the detection of the breakdown products is not absolute proof of exposure to TCE.

These tests aren't available at most doctors' offices, but can be done at special laboratories that have the right equipment. **Note:** Tests can determine if you have been exposed to TCE but cannot predict if you will experience adverse health effects from the exposure.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The federal government develops regulations and recommendations to protect public health and these regulations can be enforced by law.

Recommendations and regulations are periodically updated as more information becomes available. Some regulations and recommendations for TCE follow:

- The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has set a maximum contaminant level for TCE in drinking water at 0.005 milligrams per liter (0.005 mg/L) or 5 parts of TCE per billion parts water (5 ppb).
- The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) have set an exposure limit of 100 ppm (or 100 parts of TCE per million parts of air) for an 8-hour workday, 40-hour workweek.
- The EPA has developed regulations for the handling and disposal of TCE.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1997. Toxicological profile for TCE (electronic at http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/tfacts19.html)

Report on Carcinogens, Eleventh Edition; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, National Toxicology Program, 2005 (2005 electronic at http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/ntp/roc/toc11.html)

The Ohio Department of Health is in cooperative agreement with the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

This pamphlet was created by the Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Environmental Health, Health Assessment Section and supported in whole by funds from the Cooperative Agreement Program grant from the ATSDR.

ATSDR
AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

Homeowner Meetings
Wednesday, October 3, 2007
Richard A. Ellison Senior Citizens Center
2412 West Third Street
Dayton, OH 45417

AGENDA

•	Background Presentation (PowerPoint)	Steve Renninger
•	Review of Sampling Results	Steve Renninger
•	Q&A (as initiated by homeowner)	Appropriate Authority
•	Recommended Next Steps	Steve Renninger
•	Access Agreements	Tom Woods
•	Scheduling of Home Visit/ Next Sampling	Susan Hoertt

ATTENDEES IN MEETING

Homeowner(s) and Tenant(s)

Steve Renninger	U.S. EPA
Randy Kirkland	Weston Solutions, Inc.
Greg Stein	ODH
John Coleman	ODH
Mark Case	Public Health – Dayton & Montgomery County
Tom Hutt	Public Health – Dayton & Montgomery County
John Ridd	Delphi
Tom Woods	Delphi
Susan Hoertt	Haley & Aldrich

ATTENDEES IN RECEPTION AREA

Rafael Gonzalez	U.S. EPA
Bethany Dale	ETC
Michael Thompson	City of Dayton, Southwest Priority Board